

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout," used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Coloured Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yaumatei service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1915.

[1247]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WING ON COMPANY, LIMITED,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was presented to the Court on 24th November, 1915, by the above-named Company to confirm alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by the following Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings on 26th October and 11th November, 1915:

1. To add to paragraph 3 of the Memorandum of Association the following:—
To do all kinds of suitable business, to establish branches, to enlarge the said businesses, to open Branch Offices for Fire, Marine and Life Insurance, Land Investment, Loan and Deposit, Shipping and Hotel business, to commence any other business that may seem profitable to the Company, and to take shares in any other Company, or Companies; but before doing any of the aforesaid businesses a unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors must be passed.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the Petition is set down for hearing by the Court on 31st January, 1916, at 10.30 A.M., and any person interested in the Company, whether as creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order confirming the said alteration under the above Ordinance, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be supplied to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge.

Dated 26th November, 1915.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitor for the Company,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[1237]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor, hitherto carried on at the Post Office Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, will be carried on as from this Date by Mr. GUY ROBSON HAYWOOD under the Name and Style of HOLMES & HAYWOOD.

H. K. HOLMES,
GUY R. HAYWOOD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1915.

[1244]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1894, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

[1174]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

[1164]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

A PERJURY APPEAL.
BEFORE FULL COURT.

Before the Full Court of two judges on Saturday Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. D'Almada (of Messrs. D'Almada & Mason), continued his application on behalf of Hung Hon Chi, of Bonham Strand, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, against his sentence of twelve months' hard labour for perjury.

The Crown, represented by the Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) assisted by Mr. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon & Harston), opposed the application on the ground that the Full Court had no jurisdiction.

Counsel for the proposed appellant referred to various cases and dealt with the question of bail.

The Chief Justice observed that if the Court had the power, in their discretion, to grant bail there was the possibility of the proposed appellant's sentence expiring before the case was heard.

Mr. Pollock said that was the point. Counsel went on to quote recent cases to prove the power of the Court to suspend sentence in the meantime.

The Chief Justice asked Counsel if he would be prepared to give an assurance that the proposed appellant would return to gaol if the appeal failed, provided he was liberated on bail.

Mr. Pollock—Certainly. It will depend upon the adequate wording of the bail bond.

Mr. Justice Gompertz observed that if it was legal that this sentence was running, the wording of the bail bond would not matter at all. The Superintendent of the Gaol would not receive him except on a warrant.

Mr. Pollock argued that a defendant had a right to appeal from the Quarter Sessions in England by the discretion of the Court. That was, he submitted, a distinct decision in which it was not necessary for the Court to have statutory power.

The Attorney-General replied, and at the rising of the Court the Chief Justice intimated that if the Court wanted to hear the Attorney-General further his lordship would communicate with him.

Mr. Pollock said the Court could not have an application for bail floating before the Court. The petition was on the file and the Attorney-General had spoken as though there was nothing before their lordships.

The Attorney-General observed that if the Court had no jurisdiction the file would not give them jurisdiction.

CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE EDITOR.

The managing editor of the Hongkong newspaper the *Shi Po* was charged on remand before Mr. Lindell on Saturday with allowing matter to be published which was likely to excite unrest and disturbance in China.

Mr. Lindell said the Attorney-General had stated there was no summary jurisdiction in a case of that kind.

Mr. Hind (defending)—I think there is myself.

Mr. Lindell said there was a doubt and therefore he would not touch it. If a *prima facie* case was made out he would commit the defendant for trial. The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG BANK-NOTES.

The following are the returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 20th November, 1915, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 6,839,814	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,799,833	15,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,082,047	850,000
Total	\$29,721,694	\$21,350,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown agents valued at \$1,850,000.
† Securities with the Crown agents £208,040

BRITISH RED CROSS DAY
AT CANTON.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following statement of accounts of a Garden Fete and cinematograph entertainment held at Canton on October 21st last:—

Admissions	\$ 60.60
Raffles	168.70
Subscription list	707.00
Cocoonist Shy	213.50
Auctions	487.00
Programmes	312.30
Shooting Gallery	22.95
Bar	57.30
Clock Golf	17.00
Sweet Stall	68.00
Work Stall	240.60
Top Hat Shy	181.10
Teas and Ices	92.70
Men in the Tub	519.65
Collected by Messrs. Belsey and Crooke (evening)	75.25
Children's Day	27.90
Collected by Capt. Mackinnon (str. Kinshan)	49.40
Less Expenses	\$3,819.95
Loss on sub-coin	80.65
Total	\$3,281.40

\$300 remitted to British Red Cross Society @ 1/10 9/10—\$3,191.13
Balance in hand 40.27

The cordial thanks of the organisers are returned to numerous firms in Canton and Hongkong who supplied goods and gave their services free of charge.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "A" MAKE POOR
SHOW AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE.

So badly did the Hongkong "A" team shape in their match with the Civil Service on the latter's ground, on Saturday, that time alone saved them from a severe trouncing. On the other hand, the Civil Service did splendidly. Batting first, they compiled 190 for 6, and declared. Against the bowling of Wittell in particular, the Club men made such a miserable show that when time arrived with eight wickets down they had been able to collect only 57 runs. Brand and R. Hancock being among Wittell's "duck" victims. The scores were as follows:—

Civil Service.				
R. O. Hutchison, b Austin	84			
R. C. Wittell, c Maas, b Austin	30			
P. T. Lambie, c Hancock, b Austin	12			
R. L. Sutherland, b Austin	19			
E. W. Dawson, b Austin	10			
A. E. Wood, c Austin, b Brand	0			
C. Severn, not out	11			
E. W. Hamilton, not out	11			
R. E. O. Bird, C. Sara, and W. H. Edmunds did not bat.				
Extras	18			
Total	196			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
Brand	13	1	61	1
Donnelly	11	1	44	0
Hancock	8	2	28	0
Austin	9	2	47	5

HONGKONG "A."				
Leigh Bennett, c and b Marnilton	10			
Hooper, b Wittell	4			
Mans, b Wittell	0			
Hancock, b Wittell	0			
Brand, b Wittell	0			
Morris, b Hamilton	16			
Starker, b Wittell	5			
Jacks, run out	5			
Claxton	12			
Austin and Donnelly did not bat.				
Extras	3			
Total	57			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
R. E. O. Bird	0.5	2	12	0
Wittell	11	4	35	5
Hamilton	5	3	7	2

KOWLOON "B" v. HONGKONG "B."

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the Hongkong "B" team winning after a most interesting game. Scores:—

Kowloon "B."				
P. W. A. Wilkie, c and b Sayer	7			
J. Stalker, b Reed	16			
H. Overy, b Reed	9			
F. J. de Rome, c Baker, b Sayer	15			
Major Robertson, not out	39			
E. J. Mackenzie, c Whitmarsh, b Sayer	8			
Dr. Forsyth, b Sayer	9			
W. T. Elson, b Sayer	19			
W. Kay, b Reed	8			
A. R. F. Raven, c Whitmarsh, b Taylor	4			
A. J. W. Rosser, c Gace, b Baker	0			
Extras	30			
Total	162			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
Sayer	12	0	69	5
Reed	9	2	50	3
Taylor	3	0	12	1
Baker	1	0	0	1

HONGKONG "B."				
H. E. Muriel, c Robinson, b Overy	10			
R. Kennedy, b Overy	10			
H. Taylor, c Overy, b Kay	54			
Dr. G. E. Aubrey, run out	24			
T. E. Pearce, c and b Kay	1			
G. R. Sayer, b Kay	4			
A. Whitmarsh, b Overy	5			
A. L. Gace, b Kay	13			
F. H. Baker, not out	7			
R. P. Thurstield, b Kay	13			
E. B. Reed, not out	13			
Extras	36			
Total (for nine)	176			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
Kay	15	2	42	5
Overy	15	2	61	3
Mackenzie	8	0	9	0
de Rome	2	0	27	0

KOWLOON "A" v. UNIVERSITY.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday. Kowloon winning by two runs only after an exciting finish. Scores:—

Kowloon "A."				
F. Sutton, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Marley	8			
G. McGregor, b Ho Wing Kin	19			
Capt. Liddell, b Ho Wing Kin	0			
K. McLennan, c and b Ho Wing Kin	0			
J. V. Braga, c Chan Wing To, b Marley	14			
J. P. Robinson, b Ho Wing Kin	16			
W. L. Weaver, c Anderson, b Ho Wing Kin	23			
Fletcher, b Marley	28			
A. W. E. Davidson, c Yung Hin Lun, b Ho Wing Kin	0			
B. A. Aveline, not out	2			
F. J. Purse, c Yung Hin Lun, b Ho Wing Kin	2			
Extras	3			
Total	94			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
Ho Wing Kin	15.1	3	41	7
G. E. Marley	15	1	50	3

UNIVERSITY.				
Ho Wing Kin, c Sutton, b Braga	0			
J. D. Wright, b Braga	23			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Aveline	12			
W. Wing Lok, b Braga	1			
G. E. Marley, c Liddell, b McGregor	24			
Ng Sze Cheung, c Braga, b McGregor	0			
C. G. Anderson, c Fletcher, b McLennan	5			
W. Hall, b McLennan	5			
A. A. Rumiaba, c Sutton, b Braga	19			
Yung Hin Lun, not out	0			
Chan Wing To, c Weaver, b Fletcher	0			
Extras	6			
Total	96			

Bowling Analysis.				
o. m. r. w.				
Braga	9	0	32	4
Aveline	4	0	17	1
McGregor	6	0	15	2
McLennan	14.4	0	18	2
Fletcher	24	1	8	1

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION I
HONGKONG AND SHROPSHIRE PLAY
GOALLESS DRAW.

It would seem that the Club's luck is somewhat improving, for they managed to share the points at stake with the Shropshires on Saturday. This is the first point gained since the decisive defeat of the Navy earlier in the season. There were plenty of exciting passages in the game, which was, however, scarcely as pleasant as it might have been. As has happened in every game the Club have appeared in this season, the Clubmen panned their opponents in their own quarters for a good part of the first half, and the Territorials experienced a severely trying ordeal. The defenders packed their goal with much success, and the shots that the opposing forwards directed through to the goal-keeper were cleverly and effectively dealt with. The Club's shooting was erratic; sometimes a real teaser troubled the Shropshires' keeper; at other times the forwards shot miserably wide. It was the uncertainty of the Clubmen's marksmanship as much as the stubborn defence of their opponents that was responsible for the Club's failure to open the score. The other goal was seldom visited, and on the rare occasions on which the Territorials' front were operating in the Club's goal area there appeared little likelihood of a goal accruing. Once, it is true, the inside-left drove a tremendous shot just over the bar from close range, but that was the only live effort.

Following considerable liveliness around the Shropshires' charge, from which no goal resulted, play settled down in mid-field, and here the Shropshires were quite the equal of the Club. Williams, who was the pivot from which all their movements originated, picked out his man very steadily when distributing the ball, but his forwards were unable to make much head-way against the Club's halves and backs, who worked with ripe judgment.

The second period was almost a repetition of the first, save that the Shropshires had a greater spell at the offensive. There were some anxious moments when the ball was tossed from head to head inside the civilians' penalty area; Rogers was in fact tested on several occasions, but he cleared his lines coolly and well. His *vis-a-vis* had a good deal more to do. Once he stopped the ball dead on the line, and, with several eager forwards around him, got down on the ball and held it there most determinedly. Had he released his hold for an instant there is no doubt that the Club would have sent it over the line. As time drew on an even greater keenness was infused into the exchanges; frequently play was a trifle too keen for the players to retain their hold on their tempers, and consequently there was some unpleasantness. The end came with both defences unshaken, and the points shared. It cannot be gainsaid that the Club are the better combination, but an improvement in shooting is essential if goals are to be scored. Success would probably have been achieved also if the leather had been thrown about more than it was, the centralisation of play affording the full Shropshiresmen every scope to use their particular talent in defence.

Mr. A. A. Wilson, R.G.A., controlled the game.

ROYAL ENGINEERS BEAT R.G.A.
The R.G.A. have fallen upon evil times. On Saturday, after a strenuous and furiously-contested game, they went down before their keen rivals, the R.E. by a goal to nil. There was an extremely large gathering of spectators, and it was fortunate that the ground was properly roped off. Excitement was maintained at high pitch from the kick-off to the final whistle, and every kick was watched with intense interest. White scored the only goal of the game.

Mr. W. Wright was the referee.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ISLAMICS FAIL BADLY.

The Shropshire L. I. Reserve string won their encounter with the Islamics by the decisive margin of four goals to one. Play was scrappy and miserably poor on occasions. The Moslems permitted themselves to be swept off their usual clever style, and their defence appeared to be demoralised by the rushes of the opposing forwards, whose success was due more to their fearless and somewhat awkward bustling than to their real football ability. The losers were extremely reluctant to meet charge for charge, and their hesitation and nervousness lost them the match. They are, however, on their day undoubtedly one of the cleverest teams in the League.

DIOCESANS OVERWHELMED.

The Diocesan School is not experiencing even a small measure of success in the League. They were completely outplayed by the Lam Lions on Saturday, and went down by seven goals to one. The Chinese boys seemed almost to be able to do as they pleased, and had they taken the game somewhat more seriously, instead of playing to the gallery they would doubtless have run their score into double figures. Although defeated seven times, the Diocesan's custodian Archie, played quite a good game between the posts, and distinguished himself by some clever saves.

ST. JOSEPH'S BEAT CONFUCIANS.

There was a battle royal on the Navy ground between the Confucians and the St. Joseph's, which ended in the game going to the latter by a goal, scored by Hyndman, to nil. There was too much anxiety as to the result for the teams to display their best, and at times the exchanges degenerated into a mere kick-and-rush method that was painful to watch. The more vigorous combination won an encounter that, from a spectator's point of view, was disappointing. Although they have lost their captain and centre-forward, the Collegians will be difficult to beat.

INTIMATIONS

EVENING
DRESS WEAR.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTING DEPT.

IS NOW REPLETE WITH
THE LATEST STYLES

AND
NOVELTIES

FOR
EVENING
WEAR.

READY
TO WEAR
DRESS

WAIST-
COATS

From \$5.50 Each.

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$3.50 Each.

COLL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$1,000 (One Thousand) each, ranking pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum of writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society.

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read: "The General Manager; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 23, 26, 40, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1254]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONFIDENTIAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"
Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s a.s. "MOOTZAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the a.s. "CALCUTTA," due in London about the 29th Jan. 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendant.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 100 House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read: "The General Manager; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 23, 26, 40, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

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(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—The Secretary be altered so as to read: "The General Manager; and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "KASHMIR."

Arrived Hongkong on 5th December, 1915.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendant.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1915.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the CHAMBER ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to fill the place of the late Honourable Mr. E. A. HAVERTY, C.M.G., on the Legislative Council.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their proposers and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [1246]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$300 each.

(2.)—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$300 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Share accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer is not accepted to be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3.)—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profits accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter in accordance with the existing capital.

(4.)—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any Number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5.)—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6.)—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at Six per cent. of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as all respects as they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers either present or future.

And the Resolution hereafter further subjoined will also be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution immediately preceding for the approval and adoption of new regulations of the Company be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation. Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. A copy of the new regulations referred to can be seen on application at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Office of Messrs. Deacon, Deacon & Harston, the Company's Solicitors.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER.

NOTICE.—The Register of Shareholders will be closed from and including the 14th December, 1915, to the 24th December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
CHIEF MANAGER. [1240]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that pursuant to the Resolutions advertised above THE REGISTER WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, and the offer of New Shares will be made TO THE SHAREHOLDERS ON THE REGISTER ON THAT DAY. The last day for receiving transfers will accordingly be THE 13th DECEMBER, 1915.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1915. [1241]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE"



THE WHISKY OF YOUR FOREFATHERS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

DEATHS.

CHEETHAM.—On November 30th, at 1 Yang Terrace, Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai, WILLIAM BARNFORD CHEETHAM, in his 49th year.

HOPKINS.—At the Shanghai General Hospital on November 30th, MAE LEINE HOPKINS, the beloved wife of L. A. HOPKINS, (formerly of Korea).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6th, 1915.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

The telegram from our Peking correspondent, that was published in our issue of Saturday, finally disposes of the many circumstantial rumours which have been current for some days past as to the possibility of China espousing the cause of the Allies. It is officially announced, says our message, that the Chinese Government has never received any proposal for participation in the war, has never opened any negotiations on the subject with any Power or group of Powers, and has never considered the possibility of abandoning its neutrality and joining any belligerent or groups of belligerents. No disavowal could be more emphatic or complete. The effect of it is to banish all immediate prospect of eliminating the baleful influence of the Germans from China. For, though it might be possible for the Allies to take over the German concessions in Hankow and Tientsin, it would be a more difficult matter to eject the Germans from the International Settlements, and the one without the other would be useless. All foreigners, it must be remembered, enjoy equal rights of residence in the Treaty Ports, and they cannot be dispossessed of those rights without the concurrence of the Chinese, who are lords of the soil. In view of Germany's well-known passion for intrigue, it seemed not improbable that the Chinese might be willing to take the steps necessary to free themselves from the presence of such a dangerous element in their midst, and it was this, no doubt, combined with a natural desire on the part of British, French, Russian and Belgian residents in the Far East to see the Germans deprived of a sanctuary, which gave

rise to the rumours to which reference has been made. If China had seen fit to take the steps indicated no one could have blamed her. She has nothing to be grateful for to Germany in the past and no favours to hope for from Germany in the future. Nor is Germany in the least likely to be able to follow the "Mailed fist" policy when the war is over. It is at the present time that she is most to be feared, for, in her desperation, she has made her name synonymous with unscrupulousness from one end of the world to the other. Apart from her attempts to subvert the leaders of public opinion in South Africa, to sow sedition in India, to encourage strikes in England, and to foment trouble in Russia, she has overrun Belgium, plunged the Turks and Bulgarians into a war for which they have no inclination, created internecine strife in Persia, and treacherously abused the hospitality of America. There is, indeed, no enormity which she is not prepared to commit if it is likely to serve her purpose. She has long ago spread her poisonous propaganda in China and Macao, and it is only a few weeks since a shipment of arms intended for India was discovered in Shanghai. These, of course, are blows aimed at the Allies, but the Germans would not hesitate to involve China in their machinations if they thought that by doing so they could gain any advantage. No compunction about disturbing the peace of a neutral nation would hinder them from doing anything that might in any degree embarrass the Allies. At the moment German-owned and German subsidised journals in China are industriously engaged in trying to foment friction between Great Britain and Japan. They have, for example, spread the report that an Entente with China has been arranged behind the back of Japan, and, to give it verisimilitude, they have set forth the terms in detail. We can, of course, afford to smile at these efforts, which we mention only to illustrate the insatiable appetite of our enemies for mischief. But when the Germans direct their devilish ingenuity towards the ignorant masses of China by exploiting every delicate diplomatic situation that arises it becomes a matter of grave concern to all who have the welfare of the Republic at heart.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Aberdeen murder charge, in which two men are concerned, has been again adjourned.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th November amounted to 88,317 tons, and the sales to 57,467 tons.

The Gazette states that the King's Exequatur, empowering Mr. G. S. D. Hamel to act as Consul-General for the Netherlands, at Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature.

The Szeangee Bampah Rubber and Plantations Co.'s output of rubber for the month of October was 9,541 lbs., making 67,314 lbs. for the 10 months of 1915. The number of coconuts to date is 950.

Mr. Skinner Turner, Judicial Adviser to the Ministry of Justice and member of the Supreme Court of Appeal in Siam since 1910, has been appointed Assistant Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for China in succession to Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G. He leaves Bangkok for Shanghai in February.

Special sermons were delivered in St. John's Cathedral yesterday on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The preacher in the morning was the Bishop of Victoria and in the evening the Rev. N. C. Pope. A strong appeal was made for liberal contributions to the offertory in aid of this well-known society, the annual circulation of whose publications in China runs into millions and steadily increases year by year. Since December 1st, 1914, the local depot, in Wyndham Street, has sold 1,349 Bibles (in seven languages), 2,357 New Testaments (in 11 languages) and 6,572 portions of the Holy Scriptures—a total of 10,818.

As the fancy goods intended for the recent *At Fresco Fete* on behalf of the poor under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul arrived from England after the annual Bazaar, the General Committee have decided to dispose of them at a *Kermesse* under the patronage of Bishop Pozzani, in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, on the 18th inst., commencing at 2 p.m. The Orchestra of the Societade Philharmonica, under the conductorship of Prof. Gonzalez, have kindly consented to play during the afternoon, and the Boy Scouts will also give their services for the occasion.

BAZAAR AND CONCERT AT KOWLOON.

IN AID OF BRITISH WAR ORPHANS.

In splendid weather, a most successful and fruitful bazaar, followed by a concert, in aid of the orphans of British sailors and soldiers, took place in the grounds of St. Andrew's Church Hall on Saturday afternoon. The idea was conceived by Mrs. Gill, who speedily put it into practical effect and brought it to splendid fruition. Mrs. Gill and her able and enthusiastic assistant, Sister Rutherford, of the Military Hospital, are to be heartily congratulated on the result of the function, which is expected finally to realise the high figure of \$2,000.

Lady May, who opened the bazaar, was received by Mrs. Gill and Miss Rutherford at the entrance to the grounds and was escorted to the top of the steps, where a number of young ladies, attired to represent the various Powers in the Allied cause, were arranged in a semi-circle.

Miss J. Jack (England) welcoming her ladyship, said:—"We, the Allies, on behalf of Mrs. Gill and Miss Rutherford, present this basket of flowers as an acknowledgement of your kindness in coming to Kowloon to open this fancy sale in aid of the orphans of our sailors and soldiers."

Lady May thanked them very much for the basket of flowers, and expressed her real pleasure in opening the bazaar, which was peculiar inasmuch as it was the first function of its kind that she had opened at Kowloon.

The stallholders were as follows:—Miscellaneous—Messdames Gill, T. H. King, D. K. Blair, A. Whitmarsh, Misses Rutherford and Packham.

Sweets—Messdames Gill, Stanley Smith, and Franklin.

Lady May's War Clothing Fund Stall—Mrs. Bouchier and Mrs. Cooper-Hunt.

Stencilling stall—Messdames Davey and Griffin and Miss Rodger.

Packing—Misses Ferguson and Stone.

Flower girls—Misses Leslie, Teo—Messdames Norman, Pope, Aitken, and S. E. Green.

Shooting gallery—Mr. S. E. Green.

Brass band—Sergeant Evans and Corporal Strunge. This was arranged and given by non-commissioned officers of the R.A.M.C.

The Allies were represented by the following:—Miss Jack (Belgium), Miss J. Jack (England), Miss Edwards (Italy), Miss Flinn (France), Miss Lukmanoff (Russia), Miss Mary Hyde (Serbia), and Miss Maggie Ramsey (Japan). They carried appropriately decorated baskets, suspended from the neck by broad ribbons, and sold badges, bearing the inscription "N.M.O." (Navy and Military Orphans).

The grounds had been effectively decorated by Mr. Davey. An arch was erected over the entrance, and was covered with bunting, the Union Jack floating in the centre at the top.

A concert subsequently took place in the Church Hall. Mr. George Grimble arranged the programme, which was an exceptionally good one and gave great pleasure to the large attendance. Mr. Grimble obtained the services of the best talent available in the Colony, as the names of the following contributors will show:—Messrs. H. J. Jones, W. G. C. Worcester, and H. I. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Villiers Smith (vocal duet), Mrs. Villiers Smith and Miss Scott (songs), and Miss Mary Hyde (skipping-rope dance).

HONGKONG WEDDING.

DUCKWORTH-LENNOX.

The wedding was solemnised at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, on Saturday morning, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, of Mr. Ferdinand Farnat Duckworth of the Hongkong Electric Company, and Miss Agnes Campbell Lennox, only daughter of Mr. John Lennox, Assistant Superintendent Engineer of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The marriage was imbued with a distinct military flavour; the bridegroom was wearing khaki, the "best man" was in the uniform of the Special Police Reserve, and the majority of the gentlemen who attended also donned their Volunteer and Reserve uniforms.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a gown of cream tulle, trimmed with shadow lace. She also wore a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white flowers. Her going-away costume was of blue serge, and she wore a white picture hat.

Miss Jennie F. Cooke was the bridesmaid, and she wore a pretty dress of pale blue silk, trimmed with shell pink, and wore a mop cap to match, with black velvet strings. The "best man" was Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where the healths of the newly-married couple were proposed by Capt. F. W. James. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth left for Macao, Canton and the West River, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

The presents were numerous and handsome.

HOLIDAYS FOR 1916.

It is notified in the Gazette that the following public and general holidays will be observed as Government Holidays in 1916:—Public Holiday:—Empire Day, Wednesday, 24th May. General Holidays: Saturday, 1st January; Thursday, 3rd February; Good Friday, 21st April; Saturday, 22nd April; Easter Monday, 24th April; King's Birthday, Saturday, 3rd June; Whit Monday, 18th June; Monday, 7th August; Monday, 8th October; Monday, 6th November; Christmas Day, Monday, 25th December; Tuesday, 26th December.

It is further notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to exclude the Police Magistrate's Department from the operation of the Holidays Ordinance, 1915 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1915), on the 22nd and 24th April, 12th June, 7th August, 8th October, and 8th November and 25th December.

THE WAR.

BALKAN ACTIVITY.

BULGARIANS SHELL BRITISH.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

PLOTS IN AMERICA.

CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIANS SHELL BRITISH.
BUT ARE SOON SILENCED.

SALONIKA, December 5th.

The Bulgarians started shelling the British left wing on the Strumitza front, but were soon silenced by the British guns. This has been the only activity on the Allied fronts.

Further British troops have disembarked. The fall of Monastir is evoking growing resentment in Greek circles. Reports persist that Russians have entered Bulgaria.

SERBIAN ARMIES SAFE.
GREEK ASSURANCES.

PARIS, December 5th.

An Athens telegram states that the Serbian northern and southern armies are safe, and that the men from Monastir will doubtless join the Anglo-French army.

The Greek Government has given assurances that these Serbian troops cannot be disarmed. M. Pashitch, the Foreign Minister, states that the Serbians will reform in Albania and Montenegro.

ENEMY CLAIMS.

LONDON, December 5th.

Bulgarian and Austrian despatches state that the Bulgarians are pursuing the Serbians in the direction of Djakovka, while the Austro-Germans are following up a small Montenegrin army which was obliged to retire after a most heroic resistance. The attack on the Montenegrins was made in three columns from the Bosnian frontier and Sandjak and Novibazad, where the Austrians claim to have captured two towns besides Plevlje.

CANNONADES.

PARIS, December 4th.

There were numerous enemy reconnaissance forces on the Cerna front of our Eastern Army on Friday which were arrested by our artillery. There was a cannonade east of Strumitza, and also on the British front.

THE FALL OF MONASTIR.
NO ENEMY TROOPS ENTER.

ATHENS, December 4th.

It is officially announced that no enemy troops entered Monastir, only German, Austrian, and Bulgarian officers.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS FLEE FROM
RUSSIAN GUNFIRE.

PETROGRAD, December 4th.

A communiqué says that our artillery inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Somki, on the left bank of the Styra, and the enemy fled in disorder.

On the Caucasian front we pursued the Turks retreating from Varkumia, and approached Bitlis. The mountains are clad with deep snow.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.
BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 5th.

The British steamers *Clan Macleod* and *Middleton* have been sunk. Nineteen of the crew of the latter have landed at Malta, and the remainder, totalling four, were killed.

The remainder of the crew of the *Zangzon* have landed at Malta.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SANGUINARY FIGHTING.
AFTER ENEMY REACH ITALIAN
LINES.

ROME, December 4th.

An official communiqué states that a fierce enemy onslaught on the Mhzi redoubt was preceded by terrific artillery preparation which resulted in the enemy entering the Italian lines, from where they were driven out by hand-to-hand fighting. A most bloody fight ensued, and the enemy fled, leaving 500 corpses and 131 prisoners.

BRAVERY OF ALPINISTS.
SLACKENING IN FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 4th.

Some slackening in the fighting on the Italian front is recorded in Austrian and Italian communiqués, but the Italian attacks have not ceased. They have made progress near Tolmino, and also in Ledro Valley, where detachments of alpinists, according to a Rome communiqué, descended a precipice by ropes and surprised and routed the Austrians, occupying their position. Fighting has been especially fierce on the Osilavja heights, near Gorizia, where the Italian attacks were uninterrupted for nine days and nights, despite an icy bora which was sweeping the bleak and rocky heights at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It was more terrible than the most heavy snow storm, forcing the men to lie down to avoid being blown over the rocks. Serious accidents from this cause were numerous.

ITALY AND PEACE.

LONDON, December 4th.

Italy's under-taking not to make a separate peace was signed in London on November 30th.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRENCH
FRONT.POSSIBLY BE ENTRUSTED TO
EXPERT IN TRENCH
WARFARE.

PARIS, December 4th.

It is suggested in some quarters now that General Joffre has supreme command of the National Armies that the direct responsibility for the French front will be entrusted to a new and prominent personality who is an expert in trench warfare.

CANNONADING.

PARIS, December 4th.

A communiqué states: "The continuance of bad weather has hampered operations. There has been intermittent cannonading at various points along the front, some patrol encounters in Artois and active mining in Argonne. Our artillery destroyed a heavy gun east of St. Mihiel."

MINE EXPLODED AT
VAUQUOIS.

PARIS, December 4th.

To-day's communiqué is featureless, except that the Frenchmen successfully exploded a mine at Vauquois, the downpour of earth interfering with artillery.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS IN
AMERICA.

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, December 4th.

Three of the Hamburg-America Linie conspirators who were charged with attempting to supply German warships from American ports were on Friday sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. The fourth was sent to prison for a year. The Hamburg-America Linie were fined \$1. The defendants are appealing to the Supreme Court if necessary.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

The jury's verdict in the Hamburg America case left the Government with no alternative but to notify Berlin that Boyd and Papen are *persona non gratae*. Boyd admitted connection with the financing operations which the jury found to be illegal. The Government's action was cordially received by the newspapers.

MORE ARRESTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4th.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Robert Capelle, the Norddeutsche Lloyd agent, and Baron Brecken, a German cavalry Captain. Both cases are believed to be connected with the fitting out of supply ships for German warships.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN.
TO BE INCREASED.

OTTAWA, December 5th.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to increase the War Loan of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. \$100,000,000 has been subscribed. \$50,000,000 will be used to raise and equip the Canadian Forces, as originally intended, and \$50,000,000 will be employed for establishing a credit for the Imperial Treasury for the purchase of munitions and for giving relief to the exchange situation.

GOVERNMENT IN CYPRUS.

LONDON, December 5th.

An Order-in-Council has been published in the *Gazette* providing that the High Commissioner for Cyprus shall appoint two delegates, of whom one shall be a Mussulman resident, to superintend the administration of property, of mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments in Cyprus.

CANADIAN ENLISTMENT.

OTTAWA, December 5th.

Sir Samuel Hughes states that the total enlistment for the Canadian Overseas forces is 190,000, of which 115,000 have gone overseas. It is expected that the authorized total of 250,000 will be reached shortly.

RUMANIA'S STRONG ACTION

COMMANDEERS ALL FOREIGN
CRAFT IN PORTS.

BUKHAREST, December 4th.

It is officially announced that in the interests of national defence the military authorities have commanded all foreign craft in Rumanian ports.

ALLIES' CLOSER
CO-OPERATION.

MINISTERS CONFER AT CALAIS.

LONDON, December 4th.

Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Balfour, and Military and Naval advisers conferred at Calais to-day with MM. Briand, Loeze, and General Gallieni, and returned to England in the evening.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALY'S
GOVERNMENT.

AND RESULT OF WAR.

ROME, December 4th.

The Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 405 against 43 votes.

The Chamber's vote of confidence was followed by a debate on Signor Sonnino's recent statement of policy, and a speech by Signor Salandra, who said that the Government was fully aware of the gravity of the international situation, but its confidence in final victory was in no wise shaken. The turn of events had only served to convince the Government all the more of the necessity and the justice of the war without which the interests, dignity and honour of Italy would have been irretrievably impaired. He was glad to note from personal observation that this conviction was shared by all classes of the people, who were ready to make all sacrifices to carry on the war.

PRESERVING ARMY HORSES

LONDON, December 5th.

It is announced that the Government purchases Mr. W. Hall Walker's properties at Kildare and in Wiltshire, and will use them in connection with the maintenance of a proper stock of army horses in the United Kingdom.

TEA FOR THE ENEMY?

DENMARK'S LARGE SUPPLY.

LONDON, December 5th.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* points out that while Denmark's annual consumption of tea is a million pounds in weight, in November two and a quarter million pounds were exported to Denmark from the United Kingdom. The correspondent adds that it is known that German troops are receiving tea as a ration.

THE "KITANO MARU."

LONDON, December 5th.

The *Kitano Maru* has been refloated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.
BRILLIANT BRITISH RETIREMENT.

LONDON, December 4th.

The Press Bureau states that the total casualties in the battle of Ctesiphon were 4,587, including 133 officers. On the night of the 30th November General Townshend fought a rearguard action against greatly superior forces, in which our casualties were 150 of all ranks. Two river boats, disabled by shellfire, were abandoned, but the guns and engines were rendered useless.

General Townshend remarks on the steadiness of the troops, and says the retirement was carried out in perfect order.

The latest reports show that General Townshend is within a few miles of Kukul-Amara, upon which he is retiring.

DEATH OF FAMOUS BILLIARD
PLAYER.

LONDON, December 5th.

The death is announced of Lovejoy the billiard player, who will be remembered as the inventor of the anchor cannon.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

MAXIMUM PENALTY INFLICTED
AT SHANGHAI.

The case against D. Goldman of trading with the enemy was concluded at H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on November 29th. The charge was that defendant on the 22nd day of September, 1915, did enter into a contract of obligation with one W. Heidorn, an enemy, contrary to the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Regulations 1915.

Mr. Ellis, for the defence, submitted that there was no evidence, with which his worship had to deal, which justified the charge being made. The charge was one of entering into an obligation. All the evidence which had been placed before him was a letter written on September 22nd addressed to the man Heidorn by the defendant.

Counsel read the letter which stated *inter alia*: "Referring to the matter of chartering the steamer 'Z' as per your particulars, I am hereby authorized to make you firm for a period of three calendar months with the option of purchasing the vessel after termination of the charter. In order to establish the existence of a contract or obligation there must be evidence of acceptance."

Mr. McKean said that if the word obligation could mean anything it meant a committing by the defendant of himself to some financial transaction. The regulations under which the proceedings were brought, were based on regulations which had been the subject of judicial decisions at home, and it had been laid down in cases that they should be construed in the widest terms. In the *King v. Kupper*, Vol. 2 Law Reports, June 1915, the Lord Chief Justice said: "The widest interpretation would be placed upon the construction and the meanings of the regulations. He submitted that this could be construed as nothing, if not an obligation made by this defendant with an enemy subject."

His worship, in deciding against Mr. Ellis' submission, said that if the words were that a contract had been entered into he would say that the accused was not guilty, but there were the further words "or obligation." What did obligation mean? It meant that a man having made an offer was under an obligation to the man who might accept it.

The defendant, in the witness box, said he had not known the man Heidorn until he met him on September 22nd. He did not know then what nationality Heidorn was, but took him to be a Norwegian or Swede. Later Heidorn declared what nationality defendant was, and he replied that he was a registered British subject. Heidorn said: "Are you not afraid to deal with me I am a German?" Upon this defendant said that he had better break off negotiations and from that time nothing was done.

Mr. King, in finding the defendant convicted of the charge, said there had been plenty of talk about the enemy question, plenty of notices in the papers as to various Germans in Shanghai, plenty of cases in which Germans had been asked to leave various clubs, but apparently none of these affairs had come to the accused. And he asked the Court to believe that.

Mr. Ellis, speaking in mitigation of the penalty, said that the defendant had a wife and six children, all of whom were dependent upon him for a living.

Mr. King, in passing sentence said he would draw two mental pictures. The first one was of those thousands of men of the British Isles, Colonies and Dependencies in all parts of the world, who had turned to defend the Empire in time of danger. These men were of all classes, races and creeds, and they had been prepared to fight for what they believed to be right. The other picture was of British subjects who traded with the enemy—traded with an enemy, crafty, unscrupulous and willing to use any ways, means and methods, and any tools, as long as the object they desired could be obtained. They did not go in the forefront of battle. No; they were much too mean and cautious to risk their skin. So far as lay in their power they injured the Empire by supporting the enemy and by injury to the Empire to which they owed allegiance. It meant a prolongation of the war. Contrast these two types of men and what could they say for the men who traded with the enemy? Very little. Mr. Ellis had put forward the plea that the defendant had a wife and six children. The answer to that was that before a man committed a crime, he should think that when he was discovered the results of his act would fall not only upon himself, but also upon those who were nearest and dearest to him. It should be a deterrent from committing crime and the plea in this case fell upon deaf ears. The sentence which he was about to pass was framed in two vindictive spirit, but the defendant would have to go to prison for three months, with hard labour and pay a fine of £20 in addition. He was also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution, which the Magistrate fixed at \$100. His worship also made the order that, in default of payment and distress, imprisonment should follow as provided for.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING NOTES.
THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

PEKING, November 33rd.

Perhaps the dominant features of the movement at present are perplexity and uncertainty—that is, perplexity in the minds of the people and uncertainty in the minds of business men, though it would not be safe to say that any grave concern exercises official minds. So many things are in the air at present that it is extremely difficult to state precisely the situation as it exists. All that can be asserted is that the elections in the Provinces have been completed with the same wonderful unanimity, and only the Chambers of Commerce distinguished scholars, and men who have rendered meritorious services have yet to go to the poll. For all practical purposes "the voice of the country" has been heard. Since then there have been requests, perhaps spontaneous or inspired, from the various Provincial authorities asking that the decision of the electors be speedily carried into effect and that the minds of the people be set at rest as to whether there is to be a restoration of the Monarchy or not. This proceeding is quite logical. If there be no fear of disturbances—and the reports from the Provincial authorities all support this view—then there is no apparent reason for delay, except, of course, the advice tendered by Japan and the other Powers. That advice was prompted by the apprehension, perhaps unfounded, that the change would be accompanied by insurrections and expressions of dissatisfaction, but there now seems to be a desire not to impose limitations upon the Peking authorities. This has not been expressed in so many words, but it is none the less true that a tacit understanding is being reached. Meanwhile, preparations for the monarchy are proceeding, ceremonies are being sketched, instructions to the military and police are being given, new titles are being considered, and all the innumerable details incidental to the transformation are being planned with the peculiar Oriental regard for minutiae.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Exceptional interest has been manifested in the return of Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, from Peking after an absence of three months, and the Chinese Press have indulged in all kinds of speculation as to the nature of the instructions he has brought from his Foreign Office. On Monday he visited the Chinese Foreign Minister, and it was felt afterwards that something was about to happen, but its nature has yet transpired; though there are two very feasible theories. One is connected with the proposed change, and the other is associated with China's attitude in the great conflict. The belief that Japan contemplates a more conciliatory policy towards this country is confirmed by the long-delayed transfer of Mr. Obata to Mukden as Consul-General. This gentleman may be expected to leave for his new post within a few days. As he has been the "strong" man who wielded the big stick with vigour in the recent negotiations, it may be taken for granted that the more suave methods of the Minister himself will be deemed adequate for the situation in the near future. While on this topic I may mention that it is believed that Mr. Obata will be replaced by a Councillor, a post which has remained unfilled since the death of Mr. Mizuno, almost eighteen months ago.

DEPORTED GERMANS.

China has afforded an asylum to many Germans since the commencement of the war both from Hongkong and from Japan. Not to speak of escaped prisoners-of-war from Siberia. Last week Herron Pers and Fuchs, who were ordered at short notice by the Japanese authorities to board a ship sailing for Shanghai, reached Peking and have augmented the number of Germans in the capital who are without occupation. Needless to say, the whole community is suspected by the Allies of engaging in all kinds of intrigue, but I am of opinion that their importance in this direction is overestimated.

THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

Little or no progress can be recorded in the negotiations between the Chinese and the Japanese authorities over the vexed question of jurisdiction in Chientao; that debatable land on the Korean frontier. I was informed yesterday that the Wai Chiao Pu had just received a reply from Tokyo which is of a highly controversial nature, a fact which suggests that a settlement is not yet in sight.

THE MURDER BOMB AFFAIR.

I have just learned that this long-outstanding question has been settled. The Japanese Press report that the Chinese authorities accepted the Japanese demands, but this is not altogether true, though, of course, if any concessions were made they were made on the part of China. The Japanese chemist on whose premises the explosion occurred is to be "recompensed." The three Chinese students arrested by the Japanese authorities have been handed over to the Chinese, and the evidence collected by the Japanese will be utilised in their trial. This may be regarded either as a triumph of Japanese diplomacy, or as an indication of China's weakness according to tests.

LOAN APPLICATION WITHDRAWN.

Some time ago I mentioned that an application had been received by the Quintuple Bank for a loan of \$10,000,000 upon the security of the Salt Gabelle, but, for reasons which it is perhaps not wise to disclose, the application has been withdrawn. However, it has served the useful purpose of calling attention to the anomaly of the Quintuple Group, whose dissolution is now practically certain.

THE HUTUKTUH.

Reports have appeared in the Chinese Press to the effect that the delegates from the Chinese Government who were to convey compliments and presents from the President to His Holiness at Urga had been imprisoned by the Mongolians, but I find upon inquiry that this is not so. The delegates are still in Peking, and there is no suggestion of the Hutuktu refusing to accept the title conferred upon him after the Tripartite Agreement which defined the status of Inner Mongolia and the dignity and title of His Holiness. The Lama accepted by telegraph the title when it

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The Licensing Board controversy has ended as everybody who knows Hongkong expected and as nobody who did not know Hongkong would have thought possible. The seats which the unofficial members resigned in disgust have been quietly filled, and, as in the case of the Cardinal's curse, no one seems a penny the worse. There was, it is true, no competition for the honour, but the necessary number of candidates was duly forthcoming. So ends a storm in a teacup.

If a certain member of the Special Police Reserve does not abate his ardour we shall find the magistrates complaining of being overworked. Rumour says that if one patrol does not provide at least three prosecutions he feels that he has been very remiss in the discharge of his duty. One day last week he appeared before the Court with no fewer than thirty-nine summonses, and obtained convictions in every case except two. In these two cases the defendants pleaded that they had the permission of the regular police to exhibit their signboards as licensees inside their premises instead of in a conspicuous position outside, as required by the Ordinance, and this statement was confirmed. It would be interesting to know on what ground the police made these exceptions, and to what extent they countenance setting at naught the regulations. It will not be surprising if the thirty-six defendants who were fined have their faith in the impartiality of the law rudely shaken by the incident.

A local delusion has been dispelled. Government departments are not always lacking in originality and enterprise. It is the P.W.D., which has been the means of proving this, by its building operations in the New Territory. True, the cost has been \$1,000 more than the lowest tender submitted for the work, but the experience gained is considered to more than compensate for this. The difficulties attendant upon building in the New Territory have been discovered, and no longer will contractors, who have undertaken something of which they have not full and practical knowledge, be able to pile up "extras" or make fanciful appeals for compensation with any chance of success. The P.W.D. is to be congratulated. There was a time, not so long ago, when similar ventures on the part of the London County Council used to be denounced as Municipal Socialism, and an injustice to the private trader who furnished the funds for his own extinction. *Tempora mutantur et nos in illis mutamur.*

It made me smile when I read the other day that a richsha coolie had been summoned for soliciting fares. What extraordinary powers of selection must the police possess to pick out one among so many. In what way, one wonders did he make himself conspicuous from the vast hordes which charges at the pedestrian from all points of the compass whenever he emerges from any place of entertainment. With such push and go the coolie in question should have a future before him in the world of commerce. If, in the meantime, the fact that he has been mulcted in a fine should damp the enthusiasm of his colleagues it will be a matter for pleased surprise.

The law is a dreary business at the best of times and any lively little interlude is to be welcomed. For this reason, as well as in the true interests of justice, it is to be regretted that the sporting offer of counsel the other day to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of a gag by lying on the table in view of the jury while a wad of paper was forced into his mouth was not accepted. The opposing counsel could have been trusted to see that his colleague did not prove his point too easily.

When the value of the dollar goes down the cost of living goes up. Is the converse of this proposition equally true?

RODERICK RANDOM.

was conferred upon him, and there is no reason to believe that trouble is likely to arise because his overlord may be an emperor rather than a president. As a matter of fact, he will doubtless regard it as a higher honour to be subject to an emperor.

CHASING ROBBERS.

Rumours of conflicts between Chinese troops and Mongolians have been circulating for some time, but these, I am informed, are based upon the fact that a Chinese expedition was dispatched to suppress a notorious Mongolian robber named Pa, who fled after a rush with the soldiery into Outer Mongolia.

PEKINGESE FIBROUS.

Alliteration's awful aid has been freely employed to describe the piquant performance of the Pekingses piers in the Peking Pavilion on Monday night for the benefit of British charitable objects, which, on this occasion, is the Chinese hospital which Dr. Gray conducts for poor Chinese. The "Opiorotta" was written by Dr. Gray, and the music composed by Mr. Sandereck, who is doubtless well remembered in Hongkong. It scintillated with brilliant topical allusions ranging from the abolition of the republic and of *li-tzu* to the necessity of appointing advisers to the advisers to the Chinese Government. Several of the numbers are almost certain to become local classics. Mr. Bungey, formerly of the B.A.T. in Hongkong, scored a great success with his song, "The Peking Volunteers." Over \$1,200 was raised for the good cause mentioned.

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS
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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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I took SCOTT'S and quickly regained my health and strength. In those and similar words thousands of sufferers yearly continue to bear testimony to the wonderful strength making and health restoring power of SCOTT'S. If you are weak, thin or afflicted with throat and chest troubles, insist on genuine

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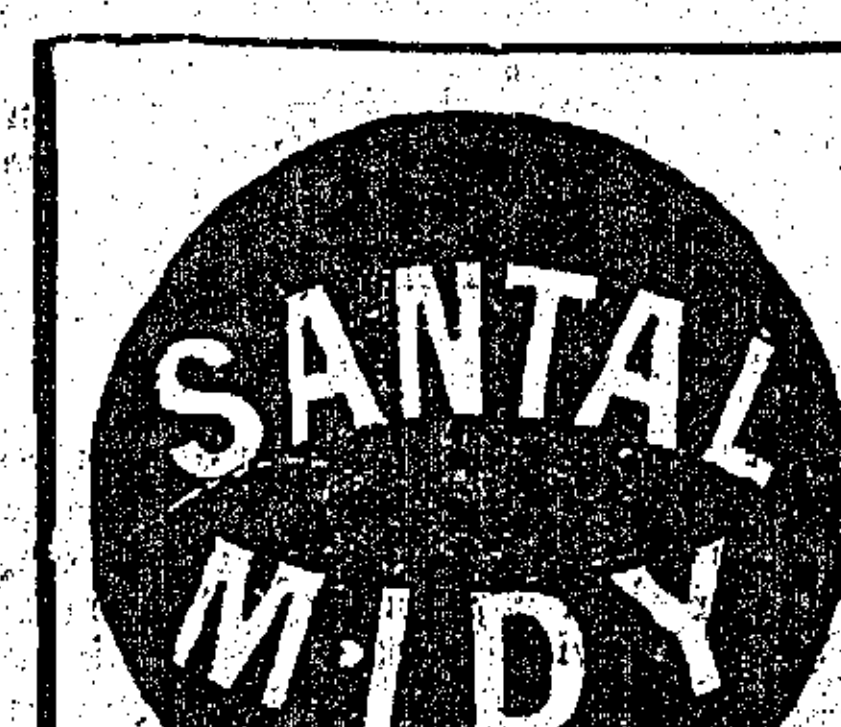
HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the depression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which does all the rest of the work. The joints being affected, the waste with the ankle, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Hospital Sores, Pilonidal Sinus, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Scurvy, Itch and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
CURES GONORRHOEA, DYSURIA, LEUCORRHOEA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION NO. 1 CURES GONORRHOEA, DYSURIA, LEUCORRHOEA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION NO. 2 CURES GONORRHOEA, DYSURIA, LEUCORRHOEA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION NO. 3 CURES GONORRHOEA, DYSURIA, LEUCORRHOEA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
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THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONASTIR EVACUATED.

BY ORDER AND NOT THROUGH PRESSURE

LONDON, December 3rd.

6.35 a.m.

The Times' Athens correspondent states that Monastir has fallen.

SALONIKA, December 3rd.

12.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent learns from a reliable source that the Austro-German forces have entered Monastir and hoisted the Austrian flag.

It is expected that the Bulgarians will not enter the town for at least a day.

SALONIKA, December 3rd.

The Serbians evacuated Monastir on Thursday evening by order and not under pressure from the Bulgarians.

BULGARIANS ENTER FALLEN CITY.

LONDON, December 4th.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Athens has telegraphed that the Bulgarian forces entered Monastir on the afternoon of December 3rd.

GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF PLEVIE.

AMSTERDAM, December 3rd.

1.55 p.m.

The Germans claim the capture of the town of Plevie in Montenegro.

GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

COPPER MINES DISMANTLED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

1.55 p.m.

The Germans have found the great Serbian copper mines at Bor valueless. They were furious when they observed that all the machinery, furnaces, and workshops had been blown up, and the mines completely flooded by the Serbians, who had carried off all the copper and movable machinery.

SERBIANS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

PLUCKY STAND AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS AT PRILEP.

PARIS, December 3rd.

1.55 p.m.

A Salonika telegram says that wounded Serbian officers from Monastir state that on November 26th and 28th, in the direction of Prilep and Delenica, the Bulgarians and the Serbians fought for forty hours with unparalleled fierceness. Despite their numerical superiority, the Bulgarians were forced to retreat in the direction of Prilep, but the next day they resumed the offensive and drove back the Serbians to Korasani. Four thousand Serbians held up 25,000 Bulgarians, and three thousand others opposed ten thousand of the enemy to the south of Monastir.

AUSTRO-GERMAN TROOPS REACH BULGARIA.

ZURICH, December 4th.

According to a telegram from Bucharest, six thousand Austro-German troops are assembled at Rustchuk (a town on the Danube in north Bulgaria), where, also, a Zeppelin has arrived.

PARIS, December 4th.

A telegram from Salonika states that the Eastern General Staff has received news that Austro-German troops are moving towards Bulgaria.

ALLIES' PRESSURE UPON GREEK COMMERCE.

PARIS, December 4th.

It is understood that the Allies have re-established the restrictions upon Greek commerce in view of the tergiversation of the Greek Cabinet.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE REACHES SCUTARI.

LONDON, December 4th.

News has reached London that Admiral Troubridge, who commanded the British gunners at Belgrade, has reached Scutari.

TURKISH WORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

PARIS, December 3rd.

1.35 a.m.

Considerable artillery duels are reported from the Dardanelles, where the weather is milder. Turkish works were severely damaged.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

TURKISH AND GERMAN MINISTERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

PEHROGAD, December 3rd.

It is reported from Tehran that differences have occurred between the Turkish and German Ministers, the former complaining of being made the tool of Germany.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS WATCHFUL.

ZURICH, December 4th.

According to a Bukharest telegram, Russian warships are cruising constantly off the Bessarabian coast, and the shores of the Danube.

BRITISH WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

A SIGNIFICANT REPORT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

It is reported that the Admiralty has intimated to a number of shipbuilding companies that they may complete the ordinary mercantile tonnage which has been left unfinished.

This is regarded as an indication that the programme of new warship construction has reached an advanced stage.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 4th.

The British steamer *Langenholtz* has been sunk. Part of the crew has been landed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL JOFFRE'S APPOINTMENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL ARMY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, December 3rd.

General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of France. This includes the Balkans, and, indeed, all French forces except those under the Colonial Office.

AERIAL TORPEDOES.

PARIS, December 3rd.

1.35 a.m.

A communiqué states that the artillery duel has increased in intensity, while aerial torpedoes have been used in Artois. The Germans shelled Arras, and there has been mine-fighting south of the Somme and at Eparges.

FRENCH SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES.

LONDON, December 4th.

A Paris communiqué says:—Artillery actions continued. A small post which the Germans had surprised south of Lombardville was recaptured.

There has been mine and grenade fighting over almost the entire front. The French silenced the German batteries bombarding Thann.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECALL OF GERMAN ATTACHES REQUESTED.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, December 3rd.

10.25 p.m.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Captain Boyed, the German Naval Attaché, is persona non grata as a result of his connection with the conspirators on the Hamburg-American Line, four of whose officials have just been convicted of a conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws by supplying German warships.

It is officially announced that the State Department has requested the recall of the German Attaché, Boyed, and von Papen because of their "objectionable activities in connection with military and naval matters."

PORTUGAL'S POLICY.

ASSISTANCE FOR ALLIES WHEN NECESSARY.

LISBON, December 3rd.

The new Government have met Parliament and announced their intention of abstaining from party politics, and following a purely national policy, always giving any assistance that may be necessary for the victory of the Allies.

HORSE-BREEDER'S GIFT TO NATION.

A FAMOUS RACING STUD.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Government has accepted the offer of Colonel Hall Walker to present his famous racing stud, including the well-known stallions White Eagle and Royal Realm, free to the nation, on condition that the Government purchases the site at the Government's valuation.

The stud is estimated to be worth £200,000 at ante-war prices, but Captain Greer, the Senior Steward of the Jockey Club, values it at £20,000 in the present slump conditions.

The acceptance of the offer means that the Government will initiate State horse-breeding, as conducted for many years in France, Russia, Germany and Austria. The stud would otherwise have been sold to-day.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT

INSPECTION BY QUEEN MARY.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of the King, has inspected at Borden Camp the South African contingent, which goes to the front next week. Her Majesty was greatly pleased with the fine appearance of the men.

THE SUBMARINED "COLENSO."

CREW ARRIVE AT MALTA.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Wilson liner *Marengo*, which went ashore on the Goodwin, has been refloated.

THE SUBMARINED "COLENSO."

CREW ARRIVE AT MALTA.

LONDON, December 4th.

The British steamer *Coleenso*, which was sunk on the morning of November 30th, was sunk apparently by the same submarine which torpedoed the *Marengo* and *Tanis*. Ten minutes were given to abandon ship. The crew, numbering 23, reached Malta in nine boats on Thursday.

"KITANO MARU" ASHORE.

LONDON, December 4th.

The Japanese steamer *Kitano Maru*, from Yokohama to London, is ashore near Margate. [The *Kitano Maru*, owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, sailed from Hongkong on October 21st.]

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN SEES THE KING.

LONDON, December 3rd.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien has had an audience with His Majesty the King.

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

LEAVES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Sir Pertab Singh, who has been on active service at the Front, has left for India.

THE SILVER MARKET.

NO SERIOUS SET-BACK LIKELY.

LONDON, December 4th.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market states that the present reaction is mainly due to profit-taking by the Indian bazaar and also to a fall in the Continental demand.

There seems little reason to anticipate much of a setback, for supplies are likely to be restricted, as Mexico is not yet a seller of consequence.

The approach of the Chinese New Year is usually a stiffening factor, while the Continental coinage demand is bound to revive at any moment.

Apparently there is still a considerable shortage of British silver.

STRIKING AT THE HEART OF GERMANY.

AMERICAN SPECULATION ON ALLIES' GREAT PLAN.

A writer in the *New York Times*, discussing the possibility of invading Germany, says:

"Undoubtedly the Allies mean to prepare, and when prepared to hit, and to hit hard, on the western coast of Germany. The writer knows that elaborate plans for such an attack have been submitted to the Admiralty Departments of Great Britain and France, and that high naval experts have expressed their conviction that a successful assault could be delivered, and an army put ashore. It is clear that an assault on the Emsen-Wilhelmshaven Peninsula would strike almost at the very heart of Germany. It would be more than a flanking operation; it would attack the Germans in the rear. Such a move would have to be met for an advance along the Rhine Valley would mean the 'Krupp' works at Essen, and to meet the move Germany would have to divert a portion of her forces from their present theatres of action."

"As to the outcome of a naval assault on the German coast, those who object point to the lesson of the Dardanelles. The Dardanelles taught no lesson. It is no part of the plan of the Allied Admiralties to build a lot of Queen Elizabeths, Barhamas, Malayas, and Warspes, and send them over to be sunk off Heligoland."

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS.

"What is believed to be the case is that the Admiralty are constructing instruments fit to grapple with the most powerful coast defences. A high naval authority gives it as his considered opinion that there is no inherent and essential reason why the attack from sea should not be more powerful than the land defences, provided only that the resources of the attacking party are preponderantly greater than those of the defenders. Any gun, howitzer, or rifle, that can be mounted can be floated, and when floated has the advantage of superior mobility. If a Gruson battery is to be attacked, the plan is to bring up the nearest approach to a Gruson battery to attack it. Instead of eight 15-in. guns mounted at a height of thirty or forty feet on a \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 battleship, with sheer sides, that cannot be missed, and manned by more than 1,000 men, the plan is that guns of the largest calibre of direct and indirect fire, be mounted and floated singly on a structure affording full armoured protection, with no sheer sides, and appearing only a couple of feet above the water line."

Segregation, not aggregation, is the idea. There would be no costly engines, for speed would not be an essential. Fifty such structures would cost less than a battleship. It must be remembered that they are in no way intended to supersede any other form of warship; they are designed solely as instruments of attack."

THE SERBIAN SOLDIER.

AN IDEAL FIGHTING MAN.

It has been no uncommon thing in Serbia this year, where Austrian prisoners have been employed as hospital orderlies or otherwise in company with Serbian soldiers, for the Austrians to come to the authorities with complaints about the food. "But," the authorities reply, "you get exactly the same as our own soldiers." "We know that," say the Austrians, "but the Serbians are used to it; they do not need to eat as much as we." From their point of view the Austrians had some reason for their complaints; for one of the remarkable things about the Serbian soldier is his capacity to live and fight gaily with practically nothing to eat.

The Serbians are a peasant people, strangers to luxury, and the Serbian Army is a peasant Army. At the best of times the Serbian peasant's food is of the simplest, consisting of bread, some potatoes, curried milk, and rarely—very rarely on occasional feast days and holidays—a little meat. Bread is the staff of life in Serbia in a very real sense. For four years now Serbia has been almost continuously at war; and it has been difficult for the women folk—the men all being in the ranks—to keep up the ordinary agricultural operations. Serbia has become poor to a degree which the most congested districts of Ireland in years of bad crops hardly understand; and the diet of the whole people, of the masses of countryfolk especially, has been more meagre than ever. More than ever a meal has been merely a chunk of bread, and coarse war bread, difficult for a foreigner to eat. There are those who believe that it has been the bread which has caused most of the intestinal troubles from which British doctors and nurses have suffered in Serbia so severely this year; but the Serbians thrive on it.

SCHOoled IN HANDSHIP.

The Serbian soldier, then, has become inured to a life of extreme privation; and in the fighting of last winter it was his toughness and ability to stand hard his toughest and ability to stand hard. Again and again I have heard from Serbian officers the same story, of how their men, having had nothing to eat for, perhaps, two days, in a country stripped of all eatables and mostly knee-deep in mud, pushed on utterly careless of whether there was any commissariat or not, and simply hunted the Austrians day and night without giving them a moment's rest. Only men of iron, to whom semi-starvation had become almost the normal condition of their existence, could have done what the Serbians did then.

It is not easy to convey to English readers the extent of the privations and the sadness of the loss of life, by war and by disease, to which Serbia has been subjected during these last years. Nor will any one who was in Serbia last spring and summer ever forget the pathos of the countryside, with its neglected roads (for there was no labour for road-mending) and untended fields; the women and little children and old men, who have been the only workers on the farms; and, above all, the dreadful black flags, warnings that someone had died there from typhus, which have seemed to hang at almost every cottage door and at every other house in towns and villages.

AN IRISH TEMPERAMENT.

Yet the Serbian's laughter-loving disposition has remained unspoiled. The one discovery which every Briton who goes to Serbia soon makes for himself is that the Serbian is absurdly like the Irishman. The two master-words in the Serbian tongue to-day are "nema," which means "No; there isn't any," and "dobro," which means "good." "Nema" is the result of the last four years of privation. "There isn't any," it is true of almost everything. The visitor grows accustomed to going down a street of shops and asking everywhere for some simple article, such as everywhere meeting with the same reply, "Nema." At the smallest excuse "Dobra" follows. Everything is "good." You ask the soldier, wounded or ill, awaiting his turn to be admitted to the hospital, how he is, and before you ask know that the answer will be "Dobra," and that it will be accompanied by a smile. You tell the wounded man that the Germans are coming, outnumbering the Serbian army by three to one, to wipe Serbia and the Serbians off the map, and he laughs a carefree laugh, and his eyes twinkle as he tells you "Dobra."

There is also a third master-word in the language, which is "sutra," and that, alas! means "to-morrow," that beautiful indefinite time when everything is going to be done that ought to be done to-day. That also is very Irish. But in the Serbian case it is chiefly the result of 400 years of Turkish rule; for centuries during which procrastination and indirection have been the guiding principles of all policies and all administrative acts.

EVERYBODY A SOLDIER.

It is impossible to think of the Serbian man except as a soldier; and that is the chief weakness of Serbia's military position to-day. She has no reserves. Her entire fighting strength, almost her manhood strength, is already in the ranks. Only in Nish, in connection with the Government offices does one see any number of males of military age who are not in uniform, grey or khaki, with the little Serbian service cap, like a khaki glengarry, without the tails, set jauntily on the head, and the queer heeled shoes, which look like the rough hills and muddy valleys which make the Serbian soldier's battlefield. —*Times*.

A BIG SIXPENNYWORTH

Two've-wend telegrams will now cost nine-pence and not the past ordinary rate of sixpence, which was all the Post Office on one occasion could and did charge for the following message: "Administrator-general's counter-revolutionary interference communications uncircumstantiated. Quarter-master-general's disproportionableness characteristically contradistinguished, uncivilized institutionalists' incomprehensibilities."

WAR NEWS.

KAISER AND THE BAD DAYS.

The German Emperor, in thanking the Prussian Ministry of State for their congratulations in connection with the 500th anniversary of the Hohenzollern dynasty, expresses the hope "that God will carry the German people through the sad days of heavy trial to the bright sunlight of peace." —*Central News*.

MORE GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

The *Poperinghe Belgische Standard* learns from Antwerp that thirty German soldiers who refused to go to the Champagne front have been executed.

Before the execution of the architect Brackmann, his sister, a nun, asked for a last interview with him. She was made to wait ten minutes; then she was led before the corpse of her brother, who had just been shot.

GERMAN FREACHERY IN BELGIUM.

According to the *Echo Belge*, some 4,000 Belgian ex-soldiers who, in terms of the order of the German authorities, reported themselves for registration at Brussels, were arrested and sent to the military school pending their escort to Germany. The population of Brussels is greatly excited at this interpretation of the registration order.

THE PRINCE'S DILEMMA.

An amusing incident in connection with the Prince of Wales' recent journey to England occurred at Boulogne.

Before embarking the Prince went into the post office to send several telegrams. He discovered, however, that he had forgotten his papers of identification which must be produced before a telegram is accepted.

The clerk was firm, and insisted on the regulations being observed. The Prince tried to explain, but without avail, and it was only when a member of his suite arrived and satisfied the clerk's doubts that His Highness was able to file his telegrams.

THE KING AND A V.C.

In the hospital train in France King George, though lying helpless in bed, pluckily determined personally to invest a soldier with the V.C. The soldier was Lance-Sergeant Oliver Brooks, of the Coldstream Guards, who won his decoration on October 8.

The new V.C. was conducted to the hospital train at —, and was taken to the side of the bed on which the King was lying. He knelt on the floor of the saloon and bent over His Majesty. Even so, the King found that he had overrated his strength and could not manage to get the pin through the thick khaki. Assistance had to be given before the ceremony could be completed.

HOW "NEWSPAPERS" ARE MADE IN PRUSSIA.

The *Vorwärts* publishes, with scathing comment, a secret communication sent out on April 19th last by the Prussian Minister of the Interior to the local administrative officials all over Prussia. It contains full details of a careful scheme for the better control of the Press in the interests of the Government. The Prussian officials are informed that they must increase their efforts to control the Press, and especially the small local newspapers, "the attitude of which has a very great influence upon the feeling in the country and upon the results of future elections." They are told that the methods hitherto employed by the Government do not assure "the exercise of permanent political influence." It is announced that, henceforward the Government will control, through a "Central Bureau for the German Press," a number of news agencies, and will supply "greatly improved and very cheap" services. There is to be a daily "news" service supplied for 10s. a month! The Press is also to be offered, almost free of cost, ready-made "newspapers," to which they have only to add the title and any local news or advertisements with which they can fill the front pages. The text of these productions will be carefully watched and emphatically influenced by the officials in the Ministry of the Interior, and it is carefully pointed out that the local newspaper will be able to save from 50 to 70 per cent. of the cost of production, and will also be almost entirely relieved of the need for employing editorial staffs.

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THE ADVANCE AT LOOS.

SIR J. FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

A SUCCESSFUL MAIN ATTACK.

In his dispatch dated November 1st to the Secretary of State for War, General Sir John French says—

The close accord and co-operation which has always existed between the Commander-in-Chief of our Allies and myself has been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with General Joffre, who has kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he hopes to attain his ultimate object.

After full discussion of the military situation a decision was arrived at for joint action, in which I acquiesced.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the Allied line during the last week in September.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which General Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

THE SEPTEMBER OFFENSIVE.

In fulfilment of the rôle assigned to it in these operations, the Army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of the 26th September.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassée Canal on the north and a point of the enemy's line opposite the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his troops to their ground, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewade Farm, situated to the east of Ypres. Subsidiary attacks with similar objects were delivered by the 3rd and Indian Corps north of the La Bassée Canal and along the whole front of the Second Army.

The object of the secondary attack by the 5th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained on that front, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken; but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall. The 5th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 133 other prisoners.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, the units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

Portions of the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Givenchy. The Indian Corps attacked the Moulin du Piastre, while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Brouck.

These attacks started at daybreak and were at first successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves and, after hard fighting and variable fortunes, the troops engaged in this part of the line recaptured their original trenches at nightfall. They succeeded admirably, however, in fulfilling the rôle allotted to them, and in holding large numbers of the enemy away from the main attack.

The 5th Division of the 3rd Corps and the Meerut Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

On the front of the Third Army subsidiary operations of a similar nature were successfully carried out.

The Wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this Army performed valuable work by undertaking distant flights behind the enemy's lines and by successfully blowing up railways, wrecking trains, and damaging stations on his line of communication by means of bomb attacks.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Vice-Admiral Bacon and a squadron of His Majesty's ships operating off Zeebrugge and Ostend.

PLAN OF MAIN ATTACK.

The general plan of the main attack on the 26th September was as follows:—

In cooperation with an offensive movement by the 10th French Army on our right, the 1st and 4th Corps were to attack the enemy from a point opposite the little mining village of Grenay on the south to the La Bassée Canal on the north. The Vermelles-Hulluch Road was to be the dividing line between the two Corps, the 4th Corps delivering the right attack, the 1st Corps the left.

In view of the great length of line along which the British troops were operating, it was necessary to keep a strong reserve in my own hand. The 11th Corps, consisting of the Guards, the 21st and 24th Divisions, were detailed for this purpose.

This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the 10th French Army had to postpone its attack until one o'clock in the day; and, further, that the Corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less south-easterly direction, involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line.

To ensure, however, the speedy and effective support to the 1st and 4th Corps in the case of their success, the 21st and 24th Divisions passed the night of the 24th/25th on the line Neuveville (to the east of Bethune)-Neux les Mines. The Guards Division was on the same night.

I also directed the General Officer Commanding Second Army to draw the 29th Division back to Bailloult and to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected events.

The British Cavalry Corps, less 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Farnham, was posted in the neighbourhood of St. Pol and Bailloult les Peres; and the Indian Cavalry Corps, under General Rimington, at Doullens; both in readiness to cooperate with the French Cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British Forces. Plans for effective co-operation were fully arranged between the Cavalry Commanders of both Armies.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, less one brigade, was assigned to the General Officer Commanding First Army as a reserve, and moved into the area of the 4th Corps on the 21st and 22nd September.

THE TWO FRONTS.

Opposite the front of the main line of attack the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own varied from about 100 to 200 yards.

The country over which the advance took place is open and overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops.

From the canal southward our trenches and those of the enemy ran roughly parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the south-west.

From the Vermelles-Hulluch Road southward the advantage of height is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethune-Lens Road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command lies on the side of the British trenches.

Due east of the intersection of spur and trenches, and a short mile away, stands Loos. Less than a mile further south-east is Hill 70, which is the summit of the gently rise in the ground.

Other notable tactical points in our front were:—

"Fosse 8" (a thousand yards south of Auchy), which is a coal mine with a high and strongly defended slag heap.

"The Hohenzollern Redoubt." A strong work thrust out nearly five hundred yards in front of the German lines and close to our own. It is connected with their front line by three communication trenches abutting into the defences of Fosse 8.

"Cité St. Elie." A strongly defended mining village lying fifteen hundred yards south of Haines.

"The Quarries." Lying half way to the German trenches west of Cité St. Elie.

"Hulluch." A village strung out along a small stream, lying less than half a mile south-east of Cité St. Elie and 3,000 yards north-east of Loos.

Half a mile north of Hill 70 is "Puits 14 bis," another coal mine, possessing great possibilities for defence when taken in conjunction with a strong redoubt situated on the north-east side of Hill 70.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

The attacks of the 1st and 4th Corps were delivered at 6.30 a.m., and were successful all along the line, except just south of the La Bassée Canal.

The enemy met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but his artillery fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties.

The 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps rapidly swung its left flank and occupied the southern outskirts of Loos and a big double slag heap, opposite Grenay, known as the Double Crassier. Thence it pushed on, and, by taking possession of the cemetery, the enclosures and chalk pits south of Loos, succeeded in forming a strong defensive flank.

This London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably. It was skilfully led and the troops carried out their task with great energy and determination. They contributed largely to our success in this part of the field.

On the left of the 47th Division a Scottish Division of the New Armies (16th Division) assaulted Loos, Hill 70, and Fosse 14 bis.

The attack was admirably delivered, and in a little more than an hour parts of the division occupied Loos and its northern outskirts. Puits 14 bis and Hill 70, whilst some units had pushed on as far as Cité St. Auguste, a mile east of Hill 70.

The 15th Division carried out its advance with the greatest vigour, in spite of its left flank being exposed, owing to the 1st Division on its left having been checked.

About 1 p.m. the enemy brought up strong reserves, and the advanced portions of the division at Fosse 14 bis and on the far side of Hill 70 were driven in. We had, however, secured the very substantial gain of Loos and the western portion of Hill 70.

At 9.30 a.m. I placed the 21st and 24th Divisions at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding First Army, who at once ordered the General Officer commanding the 11th Corps to move them up in support of the attacking troops.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 noon the central brigades of these divisions filed past me at Bethune and Neux les Mines respectively. At 11.30 a.m. the heads of both divisions were within three miles of our original trench line on the north.

As the success of the 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps caused me less apprehension of a gap in our line near that point, I ordered the Guards Division up to Neux les Mines and the 25th Division to move in a southerly direction from Bailloult.

The 1st Division, attacking on the left of the 15th, was unable at first to make any headway with its right brigade.

The brigade on its left (the 1st) was, however, able to get forward and penetrated into the outskirts of the village of Hulluch, capturing some gun positions on the way.

The determined advance of this brigade, with its right flank dangerously exposed, was most praiseworthy, and, combined with the action of divisional reserves, was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 500 strong which was holding up the advance of the right brigade in the front system of trenches.

The inability of the right of this division to get forward had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line.

The arrangements, the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the 4th Corps were most efficient and praiseworthy.

THE QUARRIES AND FOSSE 8.

In the attack of the 1st Corps the 7th Division was directed on the Quarries. The 8th Division was to capture the Hohenzollern Redoubt and then to push on to Fosse 8.

The assault of the 7th Division succeeded at once, and in a very short time they had reached the western edge of the Quarries, Cité St. Elie, and even the village of Haines, the tendency of the action having been to draw the troops northward.

On the right of the 6th Division the 98th Brigade secured Fosse 8 after heavy fighting and the 25th Brigade captured the front line of the German trenches east of Vermelles railway. At the latter point the fighting was extremely severe; and this brigade, suffering considerable losses, was driven back to its own trenches.

At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and numerous German counter-attacks, the line was, roughly, as follows:—

From the Double Crassier, south of Loos, by the western part of Hill 70, to the western exit of Hulluch; thence by the Quarries and western end of Cité St. Elie, east of Fosse 8, back to our original line.

Throughout the length of the line heavy fighting was in progress, and our hold on Fosse 8, backed as it is by the strong defences and guns of Auchy, was distinctly precarious.

Heavy rain fell throughout the day, which was very detrimental to efficient observation of fire and reconnaissance by aircraft.

In the course of the night 25th/26th September the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss; but in parts of the line, notably near the Quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance.

At 6 p.m. the Guards Division arrived at Neux les Mines, and on the morning of the 26th I placed them at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army.

The situation at the Quarries, described above, was re-adjusted by an attack of the 7th Division on the afternoon of September 26th; and on that evening very heavy attacks delivered by the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

On the 4th Corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organizing a very strong offensive from that direction. These attacks drove in the advanced troops of the 21st and 24th Divisions, which were then moving forward to report.

Reports regarding this portion of the action are very conflicting, and it is not possible to form an entirely just appreciation of what occurred in this part of the field.

At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of ground south of Loos. From Hill 70 the line bent sharply back to the north-west as far as Loos-La Bassée Road, which it followed for a thousand yards, bearing thence north-eastward to near the west end of Hulluch. Thence northward it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

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On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the General agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us extending from the French left up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos.

This relief was commenced on the 30th September, and completed on the two following nights.

During the 29th and 30th September and the first days of October fighting was almost continuous along the northern part of the new line, particularly about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and neighbouring trenches, to which the enemy evidently attached great value. His attacks, however, invariably broke down with very heavy loss under the accurate fire of our infantry and artillery.

The Germans succeeded in gaining some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but they paid heavily for it in the losses they suffered.

Our troops all along the front were busily engaged in consolidating and strengthening the ground won, and the efficient and thorough manner in which this work was carried out reflects the greatest credit upon all ranks. Every precaution was made to deal with the counter-attacks which was inevitable.

During these operations the weather has been most unfavourable, and the troops have had to fight in rain and mud and often in darkness. Even these adverse circumstances have in no way affected the magnificent spirit continually displayed alike by officers and men. In the Casualty Clearing and Dressing Stations, of which I visited a great number during the course of the action, I found nothing but the most cheery optimism among the wounded.

I have to deplore the loss of a third most valuable and distinguished General of Division during these operations.

On the afternoon of 2nd October Major-General F. D. Wing, C.B., commanding the 15th Division, was killed.

ENEMY'S TREMENDOUS LOSSES.

On the afternoon of 8th October our expectations in regard to a counter-attack were fulfilled. The enemy directed a violent and intense attack all along the line from Fosse 8 on the north to the right of the French 9th Corps on the south. The attack was delivered by some twenty-eight battalions in first line, with larger forces in support, and was prepared by a very heavy bombardment from all parts of the enemy's front.

At all parts of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority that they left some eight to nine thousand dead lying on the battlefield in front of the British and French trenches.

On the right the attack succeeded in making a small and unimportant lodgment on the Double Crassier held by the French; whilst on the left the trench held by troops of the Guards Division to the north-east of the Hohenzollern Redoubt was temporarily captured. The latter was, however, speedily retaken, and at midnight on the 9th October the line held by the First Army was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started.

The main enemy attacks on the front held by our troops had been against the 1st Division in the neighbourhood of the Chalk Pit and the Guards Division in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed, and the enemy lost heavily from machine-guns and artillery fire.

From subsequent information it transpired that the German attack was made by about twelve battalions against the line Loos-Chalk Pit, and that a subsidiary attack by six to eight battalions was made from the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt against the Guards Division.

Some eight or ten German battalions were directed against the French 9th Corps.

The position assaulted and carried with so much brilliancy and dash by the 1st and 4th Corps on 25th September was an exceptional strong one. It extended along a distance of some 5,500 yards, consisted of a double line, which included works of considerable strength, and was a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters. Some of the dug-outs and shelters formed veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, with almost impenetrable head cover. The enemy had expended months of labour upon perfecting these defences.

The total number of prisoners captured during these operations amounted to 57 officers and 3,000 other ranks. Material which fell into our hands included 26 field-guns, 40 machine-guns and 3 minenwerfers.

I deeply regret the heavy casualties which were incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy, and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded is relatively very large indeed.

In concluding his report General French pays a warm tribute to the Artillery, Engineers, and Royal Flying Corps, and to the French troops acting in co-operation with the British.

"One perhaps may have hoped," he says, "not perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient Artillery to provide for the very large expansion of the Army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result. The efficiency of the Artillery of the New Armies has exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the Territorial Artillery."

After referring to the admirable work of the Royal Engineers, General French calls attention to the splendid work carried out by the Tunnelling Companies. These companies, officered largely by mining engineers, and manned by professional miners, have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the dangerous work of offensive and defensive mining, a task ever accompanied by great and unseen dangers. It will be found, he says, when their history comes to be written, that it will present a story of danger, of heroism, and of difficulties, surrounded by the glory of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work is carried out.

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18

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REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station—

Kashmir
Antiochus
Sardinia

Canada Maru
Nippon Maru

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Australia ...	Taiwan ...	8th Dec.
Amoy ...	Nippon Maru ...	8th Dec.
Manila ...	Shinyo Maru ...	7th Dec.
...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hongkong ...	Quarta ...	Monday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow ...	Eugenia ...	Monday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Tungshan ...	Monday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

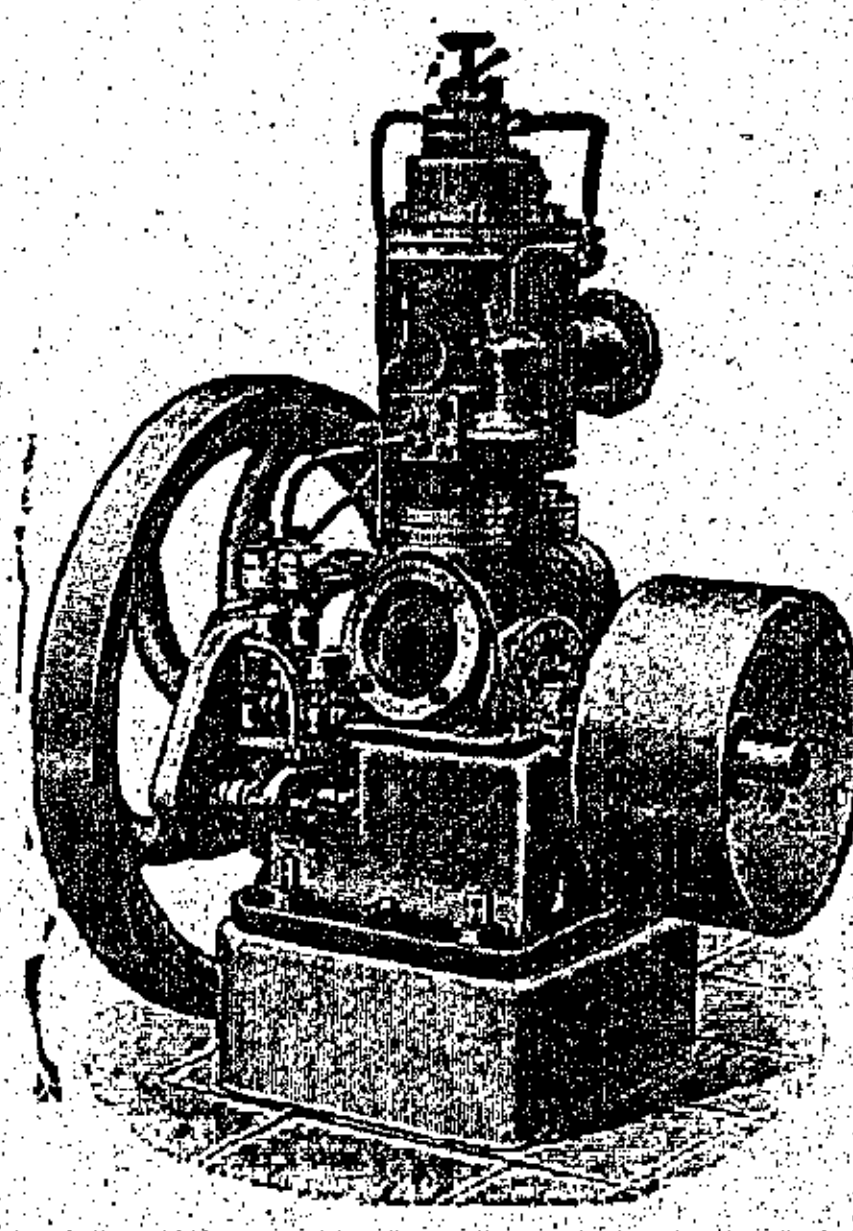
FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
...	...	...

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton ...	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.
...	...	...

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 4th.	
On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2	
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 268 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 279	
ON GERMANY—	On demand ... nom.
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 46 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... nom.	
ON HONGKONG—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 145	
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 145	
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight ... 74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight ... nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand ... 90 1/2
ON MANILA—	On demand ... 82 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand ... 110 1/2
ON BATAVIA—	On demand ... 5 1/2 p.m.
ON HATPHONG—	On demand ... 5 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand ... 5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand ... 5 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$10.40	
4 OLD LEAF, 100 lbs. per cwt ... \$87.50	
BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 25 1/2	

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914. REVISED BY THE MEMBERS. PRICE ... \$5. DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4th DECEMBER, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$610, sellers	6 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$103, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$4.80	7 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$9.80	
COMMERCIAL—					
Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 90	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 75 1/2, div.	
Leong Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 78	
Sooyee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 47 1/2	
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 162 1/2	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£7 1/2	all	\$30, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H.K. & W. Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$75, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & W. Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$75, buyers	
Shai, Doehand Engineering Co., Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 8, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 30	
Shai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2, sal. & buy.	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$109, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$25	all	\$139	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$10	all	\$34, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/1	all	\$5 30, sal. & buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	\$109, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$425, sal. & buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$152 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25	all	\$415, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	all	Tls. 175 (buy)	5 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	all	\$900, sal. & buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	12,400	\$100	all	\$270, buy. @	5 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H.K. Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$103 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103	
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$5.30, sal. & buy.	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$40	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$70, buyers	6 p.c.
Manchongpi Ltd (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha)	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 39 1/2, buyers	
Mining—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$2 1/2, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$35.50, sellers	
Bamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$7 1/2	7 p.c.
Trough Mines, Limited	150,000	\$21	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2	
RAFFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$127 1/2	
Leong Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$136	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$86, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & W. Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$19 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 80,000 def.	\$5	all	\$14 1/2, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	\$21	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$37 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$33	7 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$33	
STONES AND DIMENSIONAL—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$6 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	24,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2	7 p.c.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	30,000	\$10	all	\$16 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 197,300	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. J. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
S. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.

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Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
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LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.
CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$25,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$10,000,000
Gold \$7,400,000
All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
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N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915.

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(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1912.)
Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

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London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 4,150,000

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Vice-President: KOSUO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
TAKESHI SADA, Esq.
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HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

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The Bank transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

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(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCE BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.
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Paid-up Capital, Fl. 19,943,000 (21,662,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,777,750 (26,810,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS & WATSON BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

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No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 662,500
Reserve Fund ... 500,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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G. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915.